

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

<b>IN RE: SORIN 3T HEATER- COOLER SYSTEM PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION (NO. II)</b>	:	MDL NO. 2816
	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:18-MD-2816
	:	
	:	(Judge Conner)
	:	
<b>THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:</b>	:	
<b><u>Warman v. LivaNova Deutschland</u></b>	:	
<b><u>GmbH, et al., No. 1:22-CV-183</u></b>	:	

**MEMORANDUM**

Plaintiff Darren Warman moves to remand this action to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Defendant LivaNova<sup>1</sup> opposes Warman’s motion, contending the only nondiverse defendants—TriHealth, Inc. (“TriHealth”), and the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, Ohio (“Good Samaritan”) (collectively, “the hospital defendants”)—have been fraudulently joined to defeat diversity. The hospital defendants, for their part, move to dismiss Warman’s complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). For the reasons that follow, we will grant Warman’s motion to remand and leave resolution of the hospital defendants’ motion to dismiss to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County.

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<sup>1</sup> Warman has sued three LivaNova entities: LivaNova Deutschland GmbH (f/k/a Sorin Deutschland GmbH), LivaNova Holding USA, Inc. (f/k/a Sorin Group USA, Inc.), and LivaNova USA, Inc. (f/k/a Cyberonics, Inc.). (See Doc. 3 ¶¶ 2-4). We refer to this group collectively as “LivaNova” herein.

# **I. Factual Background and Procedural History**

Warman underwent heart surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July 2015. (Doc. 3 ¶ 10). Warman alleges that a Stockert 3T Heater-Cooler System manufactured and sold by LivaNova was used during his surgery, and that design and manufacturing defects in the system caused Warman to develop a *Mycobacterium chimaera* infection. (See id. ¶¶ 11-15). Warman avers the heater-cooler system in the surgical suite “was installed, maintained[,] and repaired” by the hospital defendants and LivaNova. (See id. ¶ 13).

Warman initially commenced suit against TriHealth and a different hospital defendant, Bethesda Hospital, Inc., on July 14, 2021, in the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio. (See Doc. 17-2). In that complaint, Warman asserted a single, common-law medical negligence claim against both defendants arising from the hospital’s use of the heater-cooler system during his surgery. (See id. ¶¶ 7-15). Defendants jointly moved to dismiss Warman’s complaint, arguing Warman’s claim was barred by the applicable one-year statute of limitations and four-year statute of repose and that Warman had failed to file the required affidavit of merit. (See Doc. 17-3). Warman then voluntarily dismissed his complaint without prejudice. (See Doc. 17-4).

Warman initiated this action on January 19, 2022, again in the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. (See Doc. 3 at 1). Warman now asserts five statutory product-liability claims under Ohio law for design defect (Claim One), manufacturing defect (Claim Two), failure to warn (Claim Three), and failure to conform to representations (Claim Four) against LivaNova, and for negligent

supply of a product against LivaNova and the hospital defendants (Claim Five). (See id. ¶¶ 19-43). Warman also asserts a common-law claim for punitive damages (Claim Six). (See id. ¶¶ 44-47). LivaNova timely removed Warman's complaint to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. (See Doc. 1). The notice of removal acknowledges that TriHealth and Good Samaritan are nondiverse defendants but posits the court should ignore their citizenship for jurisdictional purposes because both hospital defendants were fraudulently joined. (See Doc. 1 ¶¶ 15-37). The case was thereafter transferred into the Sorin 3T Heater-Cooler MDL assigned to this court.<sup>2</sup>

Just prior to transfer, Warman moved to remand the case to Hamilton County. Shortly after transfer, the hospital defendants moved to dismiss Warman's claim against them for failure to state a claim for which relief may be granted. No party filed an opposition brief as required by our Local Rules of Court. See M.D. PA. L.R. 7.6. We issued an order as to each motion setting a new deadline for filing an opposition brief and admonishing the parties that failure to do so would result in the corresponding motion being deemed unopposed. LivaNova filed a timely brief opposing Warman's motion to remand, but Warman never filed a response to the hospital defendants' motion to dismiss. Accordingly, the motion to dismiss is unopposed.

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<sup>2</sup> The Sorin 3T Heater-Cooler MDL was initially assigned to former Judge John E. Jones III. On July 23, 2021, following Judge Jones' retirement, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation reassigned the MDL to the undersigned.

## II. Legal Standards

### A. **Motion to Remand**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441, a defendant may remove an action brought in state court to federal district court when the claims fall within the federal court's original jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). A plaintiff may move to remand the case due to a procedural defect in the removal within 30 days after the notice of removal is filed. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). Statutes permitting removal "are to be strictly construed against removal and all doubts should be resolved in favor of remand." Manning v. Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc., 772 F.3d 158, 162 (3d Cir. 2014) (quoting Brown v. Jevic, 575 F.3d 322, 326 (3d Cir. 2009)). The removing party bears the burden of proving that the matter is properly before the federal court. See Frederico v. Home Depot, 507 F.3d 188, 193 (3d Cir. 2007) (citations omitted); Steel Valley Auth. v. Union Switch & Signal Div., 809 F.2d 1006, 1010 (3d Cir. 1987) (same).

### B. **Motion to Dismiss**

Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for the dismissal of complaints that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. See FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). When ruling on a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the court must "accept all factual allegations as true, construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and determine whether, under any reasonable reading of the complaint, the plaintiff may be entitled to relief." Phillips v. County of Allegheny, 515 F.3d 224, 233 (3d Cir. 2008) (quoting Pinker v. Roche Holdings, Ltd., 292 F.3d 361, 374 n.7 (3d Cir. 2002)). In addition to reviewing

the facts contained in the complaint, the court may also consider “exhibits attached to the complaint, matters of public record, [and] undisputedly authentic documents if the complainant’s claims are based upon these documents.” Mayer v. Belichick, 605 F.3d 223, 230 (3d Cir. 2010) (citing Pension Benefit Guar. Corp. v. White Consol. Indus., Inc., 998 F.2d 1192, 1196 (3d Cir. 1993)).

Federal notice and pleading rules require the complaint to provide “the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” Phillips, 515 F.3d at 232 (alteration in original) (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). To test the sufficiency of the complaint, the court conducts a three-step inquiry. See Santiago v. Warminster Township, 629 F.3d 121, 130-31 (3d Cir. 2010). In the first step, “the court must ‘tak[e] note of the elements a plaintiff must plead to state a claim.’” Id. at 130 (alteration in original) (quoting Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 675 (2009)). Next, the factual and legal elements of a claim must be separated; well-pleaded facts are accepted as true, while mere legal conclusions may be disregarded. Id. at 131-32; see Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside, 578 F.3d 203, 210-11 (3d Cir. 2009). Once the court isolates the well-pleaded factual allegations, it must determine whether they are sufficient to show a “plausible claim for relief.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 679 (citing Twombly, 550 U.S. at 556); Twombly, 550 U.S. at 556. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff pleads facts “that allow[] the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678.

### III. Discussion

Warman asks us to remand this action to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, contending the hospital defendants are nondiverse parties and the court thus lacks subject matter jurisdiction. (See Doc. 6 at 2-3). LivaNova maintains that the hospital defendants have been fraudulently joined, contending Warman’s negligent-supplier claim against the hospital defendants is a time-barred medical claim in disguise. (See Doc. 22 at 9-17). The hospital defendants move to dismiss Warman’s claim against them on the same ground. (See Doc. 19 at 3-6).

Subject-matter jurisdiction is a threshold inquiry, so our analysis necessarily begins with Warman’s motion to remand for lack of diversity. As the party seeking to invoke the court’s diversity jurisdiction, LivaNova bears the burden of proving this matter is between citizens of different states and the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds \$75,000. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a); see also Frederico, 507 F.3d at 193 (citations omitted); Steel Valley Auth., 809 F.2d at 1010 (same). There is no dispute here that the hospital defendants are citizens of the same state as Warman (Ohio) and thus are nondiverse. (See Doc. 1 ¶¶ 10, 15; Doc. 3 ¶¶ 1, 5-6). Nonetheless, LivaNova maintains these defendants were fraudulently joined and the court should disregard their citizenship in assessing diversity. (See Doc. 22 at 9-17).

Federal courts may disregard the presence of a nondiverse defendant and assume jurisdiction over a case if that defendant was fraudulently joined for the purpose of defeating diversity. See In re Briscoe, 448 F.3d 201, 216 (3d Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). Joinder is fraudulent if “there is no reasonable basis in fact or

colorable ground supporting the claim against the joined defendant, or no real intention in good faith to prosecute the action against the defendant or seek a joint judgment.” *Id.* at 219 (quoting Abels v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co., 770 F.2d 26, 32 (3d Cir. 1985)). Our court of appeals has explained that a party charging fraudulent joinder carries a “heavy burden of persuasion.” *See Boyer v. Snap-on Tools Corp.*, 913 F.2d 108, 111 (3d Cir. 1990) (quoting Steel Valley Auth., 913 F.2d at 1010, 1012 n.6). Before concluding joinder was fraudulent, the district court “must rule out *any* possibility that a state court would entertain the cause.” *See In re Briscoe*, 448 F.3d at 219 (emphasis added) (citing Batoff v. State Farm Ins. Co., 977 F.2d 848, 851 (3d Cir. 1992)). But “[i]f there is even a possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action” against the nondiverse defendant, we must find joinder to be proper and remand the case. *See Boyer*, 913 F.2d at 111 (citation omitted).

Warman’s only claim against the hospital defendants arises under Ohio’s product-liability statute, specifically, Ohio Revised Code Section 2307.78. (*See* Doc. 3 ¶¶ 38-43). Section 2307.78 establishes the standard for supplier liability, *see* OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2307.78, and Section 2307.71(A)(15) in turn defines the term “supplier,” *see id.* § 2307.71(A)(15). As relevant here, the term “supplier” includes one who “in the course of a business conducted for the purpose, installs, repairs, or maintains any aspect of a product that allegedly causes harm.” *See id.* § 2307.71(A)(15)(a)(ii). Warman avers the hospital defendants are “supplier[s] of the Stockert 3T Heater-Cooler System”; that they, along with LivaNova, “installed, maintained[,] and repaired” the heater-cooler unit in use in the surgical suite; and

that defective installation, maintenance, and repair of the unit resulted in bacteria escaping and causing Warman's injury. (See id. ¶¶ 5-6, 13-15, 40, 42-43).

LivaNova asserts that Warman does not have a colorable negligent-supplier claim against either hospital defendant. (See Doc. 22 at 10-14). LivaNova makes much of the fact that Warman voluntarily dismissed his initial medical claim against the hospital defendants after learning that claim was probably time-barred, and it argues Warman's new negligent-supplier claim against the hospital defendants is merely a common-law medical claim in disguise. (See id. at 10-16). LivaNova thus asks this court to ignore the negligent-supplier label Warman assigns to his claim against the hospital defendants, construe his claim as a medical claim, and find it to be time-barred by Ohio's one-year statute of limitations and its four-year statute of repose for such claims. (See id.)

The problem for LivaNova is that it fails to establish Warman's negligent-supplier theory is conclusively foreclosed under Ohio law. LivaNova points to two cases in which Ohio courts have rejected plaintiffs' efforts to characterize claims against hospitals as something other than medical claims. In Napier v. TriHealth Inc., No. A 2102427 (Ohio Ct. Com. Pl. Dec. 7, 2021), Judge Wende Cross rebuffed an effort by plaintiff's counsel—the same attorney representing Warman *sub judice*—to avoid Ohio's statute of repose by positing plaintiff's claims against the hospital were not “medical claims” but rather common-law claims involving negligent exposure to bacteria. See Napier, slip op. at 2-3. Judge Cross opined that “the equipment provided by the hospital, specifically the heater-cooler unit used in the surgical suite, was incidental to [the decedent's] medical care and treatment,” and thus



claims related to alleged bacteria exposure in the operating room were “medical claims governed by the statute of repose.” Id. at 3. Similarly, in Rome v. Flower Memorial Hospital, 635 N.E.2d 1239 (Ohio 1994), the court determined a plaintiff’s claim “for a hospital employee’s negligent use of hospital equipment” was actually a “medical claim,” since use of the equipment was “ancillary to and an inherently necessary part of” the plaintiff’s medical treatment. See Rome, 635 N.E.2d at 1241-42.

In both cases, the courts concluded that the plaintiff could not disguise a medical claim against a hospital as a general common-law negligence claim to avoid applicable statutes of limitations and repose. See Napier, slip op. at 2-3; Rome, 635 N.E.2d at 1241-42. It does not automatically follow from these decisions that courts would also reject outright a statutory negligent-supplier claim against a hospital. A statutory negligent-supplier claim was not before either court, so the specific issue raised by LivaNova—whether Ohio courts recognize a statutory negligent-supplier claim against a hospital based on its negligent installation, maintenance, and repair of surgical equipment—is an open question. Whether to extend the *ratio decidendi* of Napier and Rome to foreclose such claims is a legal matter most appropriately

resolved by the Ohio state courts.<sup>3</sup> For our purposes, we hold only that LivaNova has not met its heavy burden of demonstrating “there is *no* . . . colorable ground supporting” Warman’s negligent-supplier claim against the hospital defendants. See Boyer, 913 F.2d at 111 (quoting Abels, 770 F.2d at 32); In re Briscoe, 448 F.3d at 216 (same).

#### **IV. Conclusion**

The court will grant Warman’s motion and remand the above-captioned action to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio. An appropriate order shall issue.

/S/ CHRISTOPHER C. CONNER  
Christopher C. Conner  
United States District Judge  
Middle District of Pennsylvania

Dated: June 21, 2022

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<sup>3</sup> Although LivaNova does not raise this point, in their separate motion to dismiss, the hospital defendants maintain that an exception under Section 2307.71(A)(15) applies to defeat Warman’s theory. Section 2307.71(A)(15)(b)(iii) provides that “supplier” does not include “[a] provider of professional services who, incidental to a professional transaction the essence of which is the furnishing of judgment, skill, or services, sells or uses a product.” See OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2307.71(A)(15)(b)(iii). Other than quoting the statute, the hospital defendants offer no decisional law interpreting this provision or demonstrating that it does or does not apply when a hospital both uses a product in the course of providing services and *also* installs, maintains, and repairs that product. Accordingly, we cannot say that this exception applies to clearly preclude Warman’s negligent-supplier claim.